## CHEERS FOR CROOK.

How He Cleaned Out the Apaches in a Wonderful Mountain Stronghold.

Nearly 400 Prisoners, Ponies, Mules, and Loads of Plunder Captured.

The Indians Totally Surprised and Surrounded in "The Prettiest Spot on Earth."

Not One of Crook's Men Lost-A Long and prrible March Up Steep Mountains.

Tucson, Aniz., June 12 .- A courier arrived at Tombstone last night from Crook's headquarters at Silver creek, Arizona, bringing the first official information of Crook's expedition. It left American soil on third of May, marching 200 miles southeast from San Bernardino to the boundary line of Chihuahun and Sonora, following a trail of the hostiles. Crook was guided by an Apache named Nadaski, who was captured near San Carlo just previous to the expedition's de-Carlo just previous to the expedition's departure. At a point about 200 miles south of the line the command crossed the Sierra Madres range, advanced fifty miles over at indescribably rough trail, eight mules being killed by falling over precipices, and pressed on without delay. The men were rendered nearly barefooted by the sharp rocks. After fourteen days' hard marching, day and night, the Indian camps of Chato and Bonito were discovered in the heart of the Sierra Madres in an almost inurceptable position. The Apaches covered in the heart of the Sierra Madres in an almost impregnable position. The Apaches did not dream of an attack, for the entrance to the stronghold was next to impassable, and the warriors were principally out on a raid under Juh, only 37 bucks being in camp with the women and children. The San Carles scouts, under Capt. Crawford and Lieut. Atwood, and Mickey Free, and chiefs of the souts, surreunded the camp before the hostiles were aware of their proximity. They are accepted themselves behind the rocks and commenced firing upon the camp, creating a secreted themselves behind the rocks and commenced firing upon the camp, creating a perfect panic. A number succeeded in escaping, though nearly all surrendered. Seven were found dead in the camp, and five Mexican women and a little girl were recaptured. They were taken from Carmen and Chihuahua, and are now with Crook in good health. Everything in the camp was burned or carried off by the scouts. Among the property captured were 100 ponies and mules, forty being loaded with plunder, saddles, girdles, clothes, gold and silver watches, and several thousand dollars of gold and silver and greenbacks showing they had been very successful in their raids. After the fight most of those who escaped came in. fight most of those who escaped came in. Altogether 383 prisoners were taken. The chiefs captured were Chato, Bonito, Geronimo, Nachez, Loco, and Nana. The two latter were long reported dead. The chiefs say an American boy, 6 years old, captured a month ago in New Mexico, is with the squaws in the mountains. He is no doubt Charlie Mc-Comas. Runners were sent out and he is ex-

After the fight the command with the prisoners marched leisurely back to American soil, and the entire command with prisoners are now encamped on Silver creek, about sixty miles south of Tombstone. Not one of Crook's command was lost during the cam-

paign.

Courier states that the reason Gen. Crook remains at Silver Creek, is that he is awaiting news from the secretary of war as to what disposition he shall make of the Indians, as Mr. Wilcox, the agent at San Carlos, refused to receive them, and he (Gen. Crook) will go back to the Sierra Madres after the rest of

the hostiles if they do not come.

In a conversation with the courier he stated that the hostiles had pieuty of money. One old squaw who was the possessor of three bills, made inquiry of some one at Col. Biddle's as to the value of her possessions. Upon being informed that the notes were worth five dollars each, she grunted, decided not to nego-tiate, and pointed with her skinny finger to a naught after the figure five on each note. Quite a number of the bucks had silver stars and other ornaments beaten out of Mexican dollars on their head gear, while several had American double eagles made into necklaces. A rough estimate of the amount of the wealth amon them is fully \$5,000, and probably more.

The troops stated that the place where the

capture occurred is the prettiest spot on earth, and the road leading to it rougher than mortal man ever trod. Large numbers of the hostiles seemed pleased with the situation, evidently expecting an immediate return to the San Carlos reservation. The only complaint was from squaws, whose bucks were among those who made their escape. The officers of the expedition stated that Gen. Crook had surrounded the Indians before they were aware of his presence, and that if he had not done so it would have taken six months, and all the men in Arizona to have captured them. As an illustration of Gen. Crook's modesty, and the total absence of fuss and feathers in his make up it may be stated that although the fight and capture occurred on the seventeenth of last month, he leisurely retraced his steps to Camp Supply, at Silver creek, not sending a courier ahead to signal his movements. The first intimation had of Crook's return was the arrival of a lieutenant at Col. Biddle's head-quarters at 8 a. m. Sunday with dispatches from Camp Bowie, the nearest army telegraph station. Upon making inquiry concerning the general, who was supposed to be 100 miles distant, in the Sierra Madres, imagine the surdistant, in the Sierra Madres, imagine the sur-prise that awaited the camp whon informed that Gen. Crook was only two hours behind with the captured Apaches. About 10 o'clock the general rode into camp with an escort, and greeted Col. Biddle with: "Nice morn-ing, colouel," and straightway struck out for a wash basin which he had spied, and was soon engaged in performing his ablutions, after which he threw himself into a camp stool and engaged in conversation about his stool and engaged in conversation about his campaign in an off-hand way, as if hunting the flercest and most cruel foe on the conti-nent in the wildest and most inaccessible country to be found was a matter of every day occurrence. It is reported that the loss to the Indians in the fight was seven bucks. A lieutenant, whose name is unknown, was the only person wounded in Gen, Crook's command, and he was only slightly injured. San Fhancisco, June 12.—The following discrete, from fire Crook was received at dispatch from Gen. Crook was received at

military headquarters this afternoon: SILVER CREEK, ARIZ., (twelve miles north of the boundary) VIA TOMESTONE.—Left here May 1 with 193 Apache scouts, under Capt. Crawford. Got Lieuts. Wood and Mackey, with Capt. Chaffee's company of forty-two men of the 6th cavalry, and rations for two months, on mules, and followed the hostiles.

The Chiracahua country is of indescribable roughness, and a number of mules lost their footing, and stepping from the trail, fell down precipiese and were killed. The stronghold of the Chiracahuas is in the very heart of the Sierra Madres. The position is finally watered and there is a done growth. finely watered, and there is a dense growth of timber and plenty of grass. They had been camped near the head of the Bavispe, occupying prominent elevated peaks, affording a fine outlook for miles, and rendering surprise almost impossible, and their retreats were made secure through the their retreats were made secure through the rough adjacent canons. Capt. Crawford, with Indian scouts, early on the morning of May I5 surprised the village of Chata, the chief who ied the recent raid inte Arizona and New Mexico. The fight lasted all day, and the village was wiped out. The damage cannot be estimated. A number of dead bodies were found, but the indescribable roughness of the country prevented a count being made. The

entire camp with the stock and everything belonging to it was captured.

It was learned from the prisoners taken that the Chiracahnas were unanimous for peace, and that they had already sent two messengers to try to reach San Carlos. On the 17th they began to surrender. They said their people were much frightened by our sudden appearance in their fastnesses, and had scattered like quail. They asked me to remain until they could gather all their bands together, when they would go back to the reservation. By the terms of the treaty my operations were limited to the time of the fight.

operations were limited to the time of the fight,

I told the Chiracahuas to gather up their women and children without delay. They answered that they could not get them to respond to the signal, the fugitives fearing they might be sent by our Apache scouts to entrap them. They told us they had a white boy who was in the village and jumped by our scouts. He had run off with the squaws who escaped and had not yet been heard from. They assured me every one of the band should come in if I would remain a short time, but the terms of the treaty embarrassed me greatly and being in that rough region, with rations rapidly disappearing, there being between three and four hundred Chiracahuas to feed, I was compelled to return with the Chiracahuas. We found six Mexican captives—five women and one child—taken in Chihuahua early in May. They are now with the command. These women are now with the command. These women say they were captured near the Mexican say they were captured near the Moxican Central at a place called Carmen. They further state that when the Chiracahuas discovered that the Apache scouts were in the country, they became greatly alarmed, and abaudoned on the trail the 300 head of cattle they were driving away from points in western Chihuahua. The cattle were afterward picked up and driven off by a body of Mexicans. We marched back as rapidly as the condition of the stock and the strength of the women and children would permit. We found the country depopulated for a distance of one hundred miles from the Apache stronghold. The Chiracahuas insist that they have always lived in the Sierra Madres, and that even when the main body went on the reservation some remained behind in the mountains. Of these who now went out there are a number

some remained behind in the mountains. Of these who now went out there are a number who state that they have never been on the reservation. I have strong hopes of be-ing able to clean the mountains of the last of these. There are now with us Loco and Nana, who were so often reported killed, and the families of other prominent chiefs. Saw no Mexican troops, and after leaving the settlements in northeast Sonora did not see a Mexican, other than the capdid not see a Mexican, other than the cap-tives rescued. I hav such assurances that the white boy will be brought back alive that I am looking for him every minute, and will

A communication from the War department was to-day received at the Indian bureau, in which it is stated that Col. Forsyth, 1st cavalry, has returned to Chicago from his recent visit to Fort Gibson and the Ockmulgee Creek nation, and reports that, in his opinion, the insurgent Creeks now held as prisoners at Fort Gibson cannot be sent back to their former homes unless they are protected by troops; that if they are sent back unarmed, the leaders and principal men will be made away with, and if they are permitted to go with arms, war will be renewed at sight. Col. Forsyth, it is said, also expresses the opinion that a force consisting of one company of infantry and one company of cavalry should be located in the Creek nation for the protection of Speechee and his followers until amicable relations are restored. The secretary of war has directed that the ais opinion, the insurgent Creeks now held as The secretary of war has directed that the troops required be detailed to escort the Indians to their former homes.

Our Scientists Return Home. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.-The scientific

expedition sent out by the government in March last to observe the total eclipse of the sun at Caroline islands, in the South Pacific, has returned to this city. Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Washburn observatory, of Madison, Wis., who is in charge of the party, reports that the weather on the day of the cilipse was perfect for observing purposes, and the result is a great success. Several good photographs of the corona and spectrum were obtained. The supposed planet Vulcan could not be found. The party arrived home in good health. It will be remembered that this expedition went from New York to Lima, Peru, and thence for a voyage of some weeks in the United States sloop Hartford to Caroline islands to observe the eclipse of May 6, 1883, having a totality of six minutes.

Mississippi Republicans. JACKSON, Miss., June 12.-The republican executive state committee met to-day at noon

at the United States court room. The committee, which consists of seventeen members, were all present with one or two exceptions.

John R. Lynch was elected chairman. United States District Attorney Chandler, Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Morphis, and a number of other influential republicans were present, and took an active part in the meeting. Gen. Chalmers is in the city.

A Statue of Samuel J. Tilden. NEW YORK, June 12,-The brouze statue known as "The Still Hunt," representing a crouching panther about to spring on its prey, was unveiled in Central park this afternoon. There were no ceremonies. The statue was given to the park by twelve gentlemen, who do not wish their names to be made public. It is the work of Edward Kemp.

The First Families of Mississippi, RAYMOND, MISS., June 12 .- A difficulty occurred in Hinds county, near Utica, yesterday between W. J. Thornton and Dan Surrell Thornton was killed. Surrell was shot in the hand and his son was shot in the breast. Charles Surrell and Mrs. Surrell were both injured seriously by blows.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS. -The Continental Guards, of New Orleans.

-Ex-Senator Eugene Casserly, of California, is in a dying condition.

-The grand lodge of the American Protest ant association is in session in Boston.

-The first train of cars on the Northern Pacific went into Helena, Montana, yester

-The smallpox is raging at Lancaster, Pa. nation order.

-Mrs. Julia Wheeler hanged herself near Bridgeport, Ala., while crazed with grief at the loss of her husband.

—Rev. Dr. William G. Sprole, a noted Pres-byterian minister, died in Detroit, aged 75 years. He was once a minister in Washing-

—No trace of poison has been found in the exhumed loody of Jury, the Dubliu hotel-keeper, whose death was charged to the Irish invincibles.

-Helen MarKovich, who attempted to shoot King Milan in October last in Belgrade, was found dead in prison. She is supposed to have committed suicide.

—Dr. John B. Manning, who was divorced from his wife in Brooklyn, N. Y., and thereby lost \$50,000, committed suicide in Cambridge, Mass., by shooting himself.

-The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany, voted in the house of lords for the bill to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, archbishops and nineteen bishops

## HE HAS SEEN SAMMY.

Henry Watterson Visits Greystone and Comes Back Full of

Enthusiasm-The Old Man Tires Out His Journalistic Visitor.

Tilden's Voice Again Sings Low-His Eyes Sparkle-His Intellect is Strong.

His Wit is Incistve-He is Raising Pigs

and Poultry-He Won't Accept-Oh, No!

NEW . ORK, June 12 .- Hon. Henry Wattern, who has been spending some days with Mr. Tilden, has writien the following account of his visit for the Courier-Journal, in which paper it will appear to-morrow morning. He has given permission for its use by other

has given permission for its use by other papers on the simple condition that if used it shall be printed entire:

I have been spending a few days at Greystone with Gov. Tilden, and not merely because his old friends in the west and south have an ever present personal interest in him, but because his name is at this moment upon the lips of politicians of every class all over the country. I propose to give the readers of the Courier-Journal some particular account of him.

of him.

When I parted from him a year ago I did When I parted from him a year ago I did never expect to see him again. Indeed, I was so skeptical of the stories concerning his restoration to health as to feel a delicacy about intruding upon his privacy. He was good enough to send for me, and I went over to Grammercy park in a somewhat sorrowful, sympathetic state of mind. My surprise almost exceeded my gratification. The old house is undergoing reconstruction and enlargement on a magnificent scale. But the old library is still the same, being held from the hand of despoiling splendor for the last. I take it as a tribute of affectionate remembrance of old times, old friends, and old books. There I found the governor. If an apparition had stood before me I could not have been more astonished. The days of 75-67 seemed to have come back. His low voice was found again. His eyes were bright and was found again. His eyes were bright and his cheeks rosy; his intellect as sinewy and clear and his wit as incisive as they were when he made nothing of riding Blackstone to Harlem and back, or driving the Kentucky bays from Grammercy park to Graystone. He took me all over the new house, pointing out the various changes, explaining his general design and discussing architecture and architects with characteristic intelligence. He quite tired me out—a favorite and malevolent way he has of punishing his friends—climbing long states meandering through climbing long stairs meandering through labyrinths of decorative art, and threading the tapestried and frescoed mazes of corridor the tapestried and freescood mazes of corridor and chamber. On current affairs he talked with his usual pungency and caudor. When endurance had ceased to be a virtue I said, 'Governor, don't you think we have had enough of this?' He smiled, and his dry, half pitying, half sarcastic way, replied, 'If you are tired we will go downstairs.'

At Greystone his life is of the simplest and busiest. He has a farm hard by and no end of pigs, poultry, and blooded stock. Of course I had to be dragged over this farm, and the devices which the old gentleman put slyly forth to trap me into some unguarded

stone not so much as the shadow or the ghost of a politician crossed the threshold or appeared upon the grounds, Surrounded by his nieces and his books the old statesman and philosopher was as unreserved in his conversation as he was, and al-ways is, simple and cordial in his hospitality. One of the young ladies told me that the little household had got through over two hundred volumes the last winter. The governor is a voracious and versatile reader, no less than an attentive and wise observer of affairs, and we talked of everything from Thomas-a-Kempis to Thomas A. Hendricks. He play-fully observed that the chief objection he had heard to the election of Mr. Carlisle to the speakership was that in some recent volumes published by one Mr. Froude there was a sus-picion that he had mistreated his wife. Here I must stop. I know that the public is most curious to learn what are Mr. Tilden's

iews of political affairs, current prospective. I have little doubt that if I had the right to speak I could, by faithfully reporting him, make myself at once entertaining and instruc-tive. But the opinions of every man are fits own, and his house is sacred. I never knew a man more entirely frank in his intercourse with his friends than this sage of Greystone, but I am not his mouthpiece, and it is not for me to come all the way from Kentucky to New York to do that which he is so much better able to do for himself. I can say, however, for myself that nothing passed which leads me to modify the opinion I have so often expressed, that no power on earth could inince him to accept the presidency.

WILD WESTERN WINDS.

inother Round of Cyclones, Carrying Death and Destruction with Them.

Special Dispatches. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 12 .- A special to the by a storm that passed over. Nearly one hundred oil rigs were wrecked and several houses blown down. The creek overflowed and deluged the place, but at present no fatality is reported. The loss is said to be

FOND DU LAC, WIS., June 12.—The same cyclone which destroyed Beloit struck Friend-ship township, about four miles northwest of this city, last night, killing Joseph Hulpau, this city, last high, killing Joseph Ruipan, 54 years old, who was closing the barn door at the time. Robert Mosher's house and barn were completely demolished. He and his wife and a little babe were in the bouse at the time. The building was carried 150 feet, the floor fell out, and they dropped to the ground. Was Mosher received a severe cut back of her. Mrs. Mosher received a severe cut back of her left ear, and the baby is injured internally. Charles Andrews suffered with a broken arm. Fond du Lac is completely drowned out. The towns of Green Lake and Bartford were also damaged by the storm, but no one is re-

ported killed. McGriegor, Iowa, June 12.—The cyclone which passed through Boush creek yesterday afternoon, did great damage. One family, who fied into their cellar, had a child fatally injured. The Carpenter house, a brick hotel was unroofed and the front torn down. The was unrooted and the front torn down. The United Brethern clurch was carried of boddiy and wrecked. Five dwelling houses and some large barns were completely destroyed.

BELOTT, Wis. Sine. 12.—This city was struck by a tornado about 6 o'clock last evenstruck by a tornado about 6 o'clock last evening with the result of demoralizing the business portion of the town, killing one man and wounding several others. The storm came from a southwesterly direction and was met by a current of air going south, causing a rotary motion, accompanied by heavy rain. It struck the western portion of the city. Two directed a number of dwellings, then passed to the heart of the city, unroching a number of business houses, blowing down the northwestern railway bridge, scattering the machine the lands. The loss will be heavy, as the goods in the injured buildings are causined by water.

passed over Elme, in the southern part of Wisconsin, yesterday afternoon doing much damage. Owing to interrupted telegraphic communication it is impossible to learn particulars. A freight train on the Northwestern railway was picked up bodily, except the engine, carried from the track, and completely wrecked. William Gleason was seriously and W. E. Comstock, a traveling man of Chicago, dightly hort. used over Elmo, in the southern part of

W. E. Comstock, a traveling man of Chicago, slightly hurt.

DESMOINES, IOWA, June 12.—A special to the Register states that the loss by the tornado at Brush creek is \$30,000. No lives lost.

CHICAGO, June 12.—A special dispatch to the Daily News from Harvard, Ill., says: A peculiar cyclone passed a short distance southeast of this place last night, accompanied by hall and rain, and meeting another cyclone north of here, reversed its course, jumped over this place, and struck the earth a mile south of here, sweeping away dwellings, barns, and iences. Turning a direct eastward course, it leveled a number of dwellings and mrns. A few persons were wounded, but no ives were lost. ABILENE, KAN., June 12.—A wind storm

occurred about 10 o'clock last night twelve miles north of here, and did great damage along the line of Dickinson and Clay counalong the line of Dickinson and Clay counties. Thirteen houses, barns, and stables were blown down. Several persons were injured, and a little child was killed. The small village of Industry, in Clay county, was almost totally destroyed, all but two houses being blown down. It is also reported that Wakefield, Clay county, suffered severely. The storm was accompanied by rain and hail.

## PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

President Arthur on the Industrial Resources of the Southern Country.

LOUISVILLE, June 12,-The general mangor of the southern exposition, received today the following letter from President

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1832.—J. M. WRIGHT, Esq., first vice president, general manager, &c., Louisville, Ky.—My Dear Sir: I trust that my delay in answering your communication touching the proposed southern exposition at Louisville, Ky., in August next, has not been misinterpreted. It is in no wise attributable to lack of interest in the great undertaking to which you have invited my attention. That lack of interest in the great undertaking to which you have invited my attention. That undertaking, on the contrary, richly deserves approval. It commands and will receive my personal and official encouragement. It seems to me, indeed, that its importance to the whole country, and especially to the south, can scarcely be overestimated. Such exhibitions have come to be among the most marked features and instructive agents of our modern civilization, for they enhance the dignity of labor, and show to both labor and capital how inextricially their interests are interwoven; they tricably their interests are interwoven; they elevate the standard of industrial attainment and give fresh and enduring impetus to inventive genius and skill. No time was ever more auspicious than the present for such an enterprise, nor could it find a home in any more fitting spot than that which has been chosen for it. You are not misled by enthusiasm. You but speak "the words of truth and sobergess" not out speak, the words of truth and sover-ness" when you say that a new era has dawned for the South, in which, as I be-lieve, it is destined to display in the de-velopment of its marvelous resources. Such zeal and energy as have never yet been seal and energy as have never yet been exhibited in any region of our country at any period of our national life. The proposed exhibition will disclose how vast a field the south now offers for every phase of industrial effort in the mine, the field, the factory, everywhere, indeed, where activity and skill can find aroom for employment. And the influences of the noble undertaking will by no means be limited to its more material consequences. and the devices which the old gentleman put slyly forth to trap me into some unguarded treason to the butter and eggs of my blue streason to the butter and eggs of my blue streason to the butter and eggs of my blue of the noble undertaking will by no means stood my ground like a hero, but it must be owned that the governor's farming is, like everything he undertakes, thoroughly well of one. I asked him whether he tried to make any money out of it.

"Oh, no!" he said; "it is easier made some other way."

While at Greystone not so much as the parlicit breast—"one union, one constitution,

patriotic breast-

one destiny. I am very truly yours,
CHESTER A. ABTHUR.

Base Ball Yesterday. At Camden, N. J .-Harrisburg...... 2 Merritt..... 0 At Schenectady .-Union College. . . . . 1 3 0 4 Johnstown (N. Y.) . . . 0 0 0 2 At Philadelphia-Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 Cieveland ... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 At Baltimore-Cincinnati....... 4 0 0 1 0 0 Baltimore ....... 0 0 0 0 0 3 At Pittsburg-At Boston-

At Providence-Providence ..... 1 1 0 4 0 Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 At New York-Metropolitan...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 St. Louis...... 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 At Brooklyn-Brooklyn........... 0 2 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 5 Anthracite....... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 3

Roanoke College.

SALEM, VA., June 12.—The Alumni associ-

ation was addressed this morning by the annual orator, W. E. Craig, A. M., of Staunton, Va. His subject was "The Characteristics of Times from Eric, Pa., says: "The village of the Progress of This Age." These character-Clarendon, was this evening almost destroyed istics are wealth, intelligence, and liberty, by a storm that passed over. Nearly one The republican form of government seems

destined to become universal.

The second address was by Rev. A. D. Mayo, D. D., of Boston, on the subject, "What is Education?" To know something, to do something, and to be something, are the three essentials of education. Man must be trained to gain wisdom in the greatest of all schools housen life. The aim of the all schools—human life. The aim of the teachers should be to discover the peculiarity of the character, and give it the noblest de-

velopment.

Hon: John Goode, of Virginia, delivered the first address before the literary societies in the evening. A second address was de-livered by Charles Dudley Warner, of Con-

Running and Trotting Races. COVINGTON, KY., June 12 .- The winners to-day were Major Hughes, Liatunale, Mediator, Highflight, and Snowbok.

Park races to day the winners were Overman, best time, 2:211; Mera, best time, 2:271. New York, June 12.—At the Coney Island opening moes to-day the winners were Navasso, Chickadee, Burton, Bootjack, Parole, and Jim McGowan. French pools paid in fleet reas \$100.00

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 12 .- At the Driving

first race \$108.60. Harrford, Conn., June 12.—At the Charter Oak races to-day Ticonderogs won the three-minute class race. Best time, 2:23. Amelia C won the 2:28 class race. Best time,

Kennedy to Meet Hanlan Again.

PORTLAND, ME., June 12 .- It is reported n what seems good authority that arrangements for another meeting between Hanlan and Kennedy are quietly being made, and that the race may come off in six weeks It is also reported that Davis and Kennedy will issue a challenge to Hanlan and Lee.

Senator Anthony's Condition PROVIDENCE, June 12 .- Senator Anthony has so far improved as to be able to be out GALENA, ILL., June 12.-A whiriwind every day very much as usual.

OUR WOODEN WALLS.

Historie Ships of the Navy to be Sold-One of Which Has Been On the Stocks for Nearly Seventy Years.

Upon his return to Washington Secretary Chandler will advertise for scaled proposals for the purchase of two iron clads, two iron and twenty-six wooden ships which have been condemned by boards of inspection as unfit for further naval service. The act of congress of Aug. 5, 1882, directed the secretary of the navy to appoint inspection boards to examine all the vessels of the navy and report upon such as might be deemed unfitted for service. In pursuance of this law in-spection boards were appointed, and their recommendations relative to forty-four ves-sols were approved by Secretary Chandler and submitted to congress at its last session. The reports recommended the sale at pub-lic auction of thirty of the forty-four vessels

named, the remainder to be broken upon the stocks or retained for barrack purposes. The act of March 3, 1883, directed the scoretary of the navy to cause to be appraised all ves-sels of the navy which had been condemned, and if he deemed it best to sell any of them to advertise for scaled proposals for their pur-chase, setting forth the name and location, and the appraised value, and that the same will be sold for cash to the highest bidder above the appraised value of each. Under this authorization Secretary Chandler has caused

thirty vessels to be appraised, and the adver-tisements touching their sale will in a few dayz be made public. The vessels to be sold, their location, description, &c., are as follows:

At Kittery navy yard, Me.—Congress, 3,050 tons, built in 1867; Guard, 1,548 tons, sailing vessel, purchased in 1861; Sabine, 2,450 tons, sailing frigate, built in 1855; Kansas, 900 tons, built in 1852.

built in 1863.
At Boston—Iowa, 4,000 tons, built in 1863;
Niagara, 5,440 tons, wooden screw frigate,
built in 1865; Ohio, 4,250 tons, old style saliing line of battle ship, built in 1820.
At New London, Conn.—Blue Light, small
wooden tug, built in 1864; Florida, 4,220 tons,
single deck, wooden screw steamer, built in
1864. built in 1863.

At Sacketts Harbor, N. Y .- New Orleans,

4,200 tons, an old sailing line of battle ship, on the stocks. At Brooklyn-Susquehanna, 3,900 tons, paddle-wheel steam frigate, built in 1850.
At League Island—Burlington, large paddle

wheel steamer, built of iron in 1870, purchased in 1876; Glance, wooden sersw tug; Supply, tug; ironclad Dictator, 4,500 tons, built by contract in 1864.

contract in 1864.

At Washington—Froiic, 1,300 tons, lightly built iron steamer; Relief, 468 tons, old store ship, sailing vessel, built in 1836.

At Port Royal, S. C.—Pawnee, 1,650 tons, built in 1859, used as storeship and ceal hulk.

At Mare Island—Benicia, 2,400 tons, old Monadnock, Narragansett, 1,235 tons; Nyack, 900 tons; Saco, 400 tons; Tuscarora, 1,560 tons; Alaska, 2,400 tons, built in 1868.

Alaska, 2,400 tons, built in 1868.

At Pertsmouth, Va.—Worcester, 3,050 tonsdouble decked steamer, built in 1863. Shaw mut, 900 tons, wooden serow steamer, built in 1863. Savannah, 2,330 tons, old wooden sailing frigate, launched in 1842.

At Apparelis Md.—Wysning, 1,550 tons.

At Annapolis, Md.—Wyoming, 1,560 tons, crew steamer, launched in 1859. At Chester, Pa.—Roanoke, three turreted iron cased ship, converted from the steam frigate of that name, which was launched in

Proposals for the purchase of these vessels will be received until Sept. 15.

AT WEST POINT.

The Graduates of 1883--Speeches by the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman. NEWBURG, N. Y., June 12 .- The annual exercises at West Point concluded to-day, when the graduating class of '83 received diplomas with suitable ceremonies. The exercises were held under an awning in front of the library building, and the day being pleasant, many ladies and others were ance. The graduating class reached the plaza at 11 o'clock, escorted by the balance of the corps of cadets, and the ceremonies began, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Postlethwat, chaplain of the academy, then the band played "America," after which the diplomas were distributed, the pareliments being handed the eadets in order of their standing by Secretary Lincoln, who made a brief, pleasant remark to each. The cadets were all warmly ap-plauded, especially those at the head of the class and one at the foot; also one who limped up to the stand, having been injured lately by being thrown from his horse. After the distributing, Brig. Gen. Terry was introduced and made the annual address. His references

to Grant and Sherman were loudly applauded. Rear Admiral Rodgers, United States navy, president of the board of visitors, also made an address and speeches, followed by Secre-tary Lincoln and Gen. Sherman. The latter urged the graduates to attend closely to the duties of their profession, trust the govern-ment and country, and trust God for the op-portunity, and they might become heroes as others had. He said this would probably be the last time he would speak to them as he did to-day, for in a few months he would retire to the peaceful, quiet rest. The day's exercises concluded by the band playing "Auld Laug Syne" and the benediction by the chaplain. Secretary of War Lincoln in addressing the graduates, said they were survivors of a com-petition in which most who had entered had

sunk exhausted. They were now to upon serious business. He trusted would soon receive appointments and make good use of the advantages here enjoyed. About one-half of their brother officers in the army did not have the benefit of the severe training they had had, and the record showed that these before him were about the best half. Distinction in the army he said was in every rank, and those who best performed the duties of their grade were more certain to receive recognition than was commonly supposed. The secretary told the graduates that if, with their advantages, they proved no better than those who would be appointed to the army this summer from civil life, there was little utility in maintaining a military was little utility in mantaning a mittary academy. Gen. Sherman spoke for ten or fifteen minutes, and made pleasant references to Gens. Callam and Terry and Admiral Rogers. The latter, he said, had left his ship and helped the army in the Everglades of Florida, since when a cordial feeling had existed between the army dial feeling had existed between the army and navy. The general urged the cadets ever to assist the navy, and that branch of the service would always repay them with interest. He gave a reminiscence of his cadet life, and traced the careers of some who studied with him. John H. Alexander, a young colored man from Oberlin, Ohio, is among the applicants for admission. He passed the physical examination to-day. He is a bright looking dark mulatto, with good features, and is 19 years and 6 months old.

The International Hifle Team. NEW YORK, June 12 .- At a meeting of the International Rifle association to-day it was stated that about \$3,650 had been collected toward defraying the expenses of the team at the international match. The minimum amount required is \$6,000. Among the con-tributors was \$500 from the state of Massa-chusetts. Col. Bodine said the team was the

## WHAT SHALL THE VERDICT BE?

The Question the Twelve Good Men and True Are Trying to Decide.

The Star Route Case Given Into Their Hands Yesterday Afternoon,

And After Considering the Matter All the Evening They Went to Sleep Over It

A Full Synopsis of Judge Wylie's Charge -Waiting For the News.

The agony is almost over. The star route ury has the case, and a few more hours will determine the result. The last act of the drams is now being enacted. The jury retired yesterday afternoon much as other juries retire—that is to say, the jurors got up and walked out in charge of balliffs. From the moment they left the court until 10 o'clock they remained in imprisonment, and subsequent to that hour they were as free from communication with the outer world as though they were on a desert island. Various sensational rumors were affeat in regard to jury bribing and the like, and wiseacres were numerous who knew exactly what the verdict is going to be. In point of fact, the jurors themselves haven't the remotest idea what the verdict is going to be (officially, that is). They did not begin the consideration of the case last night. Up to 11 o'clock they had done nothing except gossip and sing songs. Two or three of them expressed a desire for a pack of cards, and the pasteboards not being forthcoming they fell to chanting, "Wait till the clouds roll by," and other cheerful melo-dies. Any stories that may be affoat with regard to agreements upon a verdict at this stage are the sheezest fabrication. No verdiet has been reached and, as before stated, the dis-cussion has not been entered upon.

"You must not expect too much speed from a jury that has been hearing a case for nearly seven months," said a court habitue has even-ing. "It would not be dignified for the jury to bring in a verdict in less than two or three days. To return a verdict on the spot, one way or the other, might be construed as a set up job, a cut and dried finding, and that

set up joo, a cut and dried inding, and that is one mistake this jury is not going to fall into. It will take its time."

Mattresses, sheets, and refreshments were brought into the jury room about 8 o'clock, and the apartments were brilliantly illuminated until quite late.

If there is an absorbing interest in the re-

If there is an absorbing interest in the result it was not shown in the crowds around the court house last night. Quite a number of people remained about the building for an hour or two after the judge had charged the jury, but in the evening nobody excepting the defondants, newspaper people, and court attaches were to be seen. The court house corridors were practically deserted. Guards stationed at the door kept attaches not of the building and practically deserted. Guards stationed at the door kept stragglers out of the building, and the jurors had it to themselves. Gen. Brady, ex-Senator Dorsey, Vaile, and Miner, and the attorneys for the defense were across the street in a lawyer's office, and! taking the air on the sidewalk beneath in company with their friends. They did not appear at all alarmed, although it was quite certain that they were concerned in the result. They did not conceal the fact that they were interested in the proceedingt. Col. ingersell and his colleagues were hidden from view in the second story of an office block, but the defendants preferred the outside air, and they took it.

At midnight everything was quiet about

At midnight everything was quiet about huge dimensions were to from the windows of the jury room. The light was lowered, but the gazers concluded they were feet and turned away. The gossips hat night said that the second trial has cost in inst high said that he second trial has cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000. The first trial cost over \$400,000. Gen. Brady says it has cost the government \$2 to prosecute where it has cost \$1 to defend. This would put the cost of the second trial to the defend-ants at something like \$200,000, which will fall on Brady Dorsov and Vails. Although fall on Brady, Dorsey, and Vaile. A not much is known of the latter, it is

is the richest of them all, the death of his wife having brought him a large fortune. The members of the jury were all in thei places and the court room was well filled with spectators when the star route trial was resumed yesterday.
Soon after the court opened Judge Wylie

soon after the court opened Judge wylle began the delivery of his charge to the jury. He complimented the jury for the patient at-tention bestowed by them upon the case dur-ing the weary months of the trial, saying that it had lightened the labors of the court.

it had lightened the labors of the court.

He would not go over the history of the case or compare and collate the evidence, for the arguments of the counsel had rendered that unnecessary. They had had all the means a jury ever had to make up a sensible and honest opinion. It would be proper, however, for the court to call attention to some points in the case so as to assist the jury without trespassing upon their dominion. In the first place he would say that they ought to decide the case upon the evidence, and not to allow themselves for a moment to be swayed or influenced by any other con-sideration in der heaven. What had the jury to do with the public demand, with newspa-per articles, with representations that the

untry den anded a conviction? These things must not come into the case. So far might the waves come, but no further, It was a sublime speciacle to see a jury man-fully performing its duty, regardless of pub-

He clamor. It had its place in politics, but not in the court room. On the other hand, appeals to the jury, based on the possible effect of their verdict upon the domestic relations of the defendants, should have no weight. Such appeals on both sides were directed to the heart, but had no place in the court room. The protection afforded by the law was a guarantee against the conviction of innocent men. There was the protection of wives and children. When courts were turned into places for sham trials, it would be a bad day for the country. The institutions of a people could be protected no-where except in the courts of justice.

where except in the courts of justice.

The law was supreme and must be obeyed.

The policy of the law must be found in itself.

No public officer had any right to set up his
own policy against the policy of the law. He held a great trust; it was his duty to obey the law. To allow him to set up his policy against the law would lead to great and innumerable abuses. Occasionally an emer-gency might arise to justify a public officer in departing from the law, but those were extraordinary occasions, such as a foreign invasion, or a great public calamity. But a mere violation of law by a pablic officer was not necessarily a crime. He might misunderstand his duty; he might be guided by an intention to do public good. These remarks are intended to analy to fight Bandy where were intended to apply to Gen. Brady, where the law said that in making in-creases of service he must pay due regard creases of service he must pay due regard the best over sent out of the country. He moved a vote of confidence in it, which was adopted. W. M. Farrow has asked an investigation of the charges against his character as a rifleman and as a gentleman.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Munic states, local rains, parily cloudy, slightly cooler weather, coultwest to northwaved, slightly cooler weather, coultwest to northwaved, slightly cooler and fut weather is unifore for Scientific and an appeal had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been made to congress to supply a deficiency. All of that might have been done from a unitation sense of dury, or hardly seemed reasonable or fair for Brady to say that he disregarded productiveness. That was the policy of a present cabinet officer; in witness in this case), but the court could not sanction that policy. The law prohibited any public officer from expending public money or making contracts for expenditures beyond the appropriated by congress for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1880, had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been made to congress to supply a deficiency. All of that might have been done from a unitation sense of dury, or hardly seemed reasonable or fair for Brady to say that he disregarded productiveness. That was the policy of a present cabinet officer; in which was the policy of a present cabinet officer; in which case), but the court could not sanction that policy. The law prohibited any public officer from expending public money or making contracts for expenditures beyond the appropriated by congress for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1880, had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been expended by December, 1879, and an appeal had been expended by December and any prohibited any public officer from expending pay in the productiveness. to productiveness and other circumstances hardly seemed reasonable or fair for Brady say that he disregarded productiveness. The